Mother," we have all taked and concluded that Wash. ington is a goodly place, and that it is pleasant to be

re at all times. New, my friends," said W-, with beaming benevelence gleaming through his spectacles, "politically, Washington expands; socially, we remain would contracted. While the wings of our Capital continue to spread, Society has its twenty-five feet woat, and holds its levees where her votaries have scarcely reem to breathe. This to me seems strange: for here, after all, is the only common ground is our widely diversified Union where all may meet and have a social existence. We should cultivate and encourage. Planned by the great Father of our country, it should be the pet, and not the step-child. Instead of being scowled at and abused, it should be honored and improved. Sending up representatives from all parts of the Union, we should here have a society that, in its pleasant intercourse, would be buried all sectional differences, and thereby realize, to one and al, that we have a common country.

"It should be," continued the divine man, "a great pational school. The representatives called here ansmally by our political necessities, from all parts of this vast country, could here be taught much in arts and science, that, returning to their benighted conatiments in Virginia, or the far West, or the wards of New York, it would disseminate, and thereby be not only Congressmen but social missionaries. How much have I seen taught in this way! Our eloquent friend, Lyeurgus Brick, who this day will hold forth on Karsas or some other weighty abstraction, when he first came to Washington pendeced uneasily over a visiting card, not understanding its innocent import, Told the servant to 'take that towel out of his tumbler, thus designating a harmless napkin, and alway endangered his eloquent mouth by the somewhat im prudent use of the cutlery. Now contemplate Lycurgus socially. He is, so to speak, a D'Orsay—a corn-fed D'Orsay, it is true, but improving. You remember him a: the last reception, and contrasted his appearance with extracts from a speech, said to be delivered by th Hon Brick on the stump. When speaking from that institution Lycurgus denounces fine linen and broad-cloth-alludes with intense sarcasm to the ruffle shirted, silk-stocking gentry who, he asserts, seek to ride rough shed over the necks of the dear people You had great difficulty in realizing that before you stood the author of these hearty sentiments. These tenches of sansculotic, red republican, progressive Loco-Focoism could scarcely emanate from one whose extremities were incased in patent leather and yellow kids, whose cloth of bluish texture sported a multitudinous array of brass buttons, whose manly bosom exhibited a cascade of snowy, ruffled cambric, in the midst of which reposed a breastpin of the modest dimension of a snuff-box. Now turn to Mrs. Lycurgus. Did you ever see a more finished specimen of an American lady? Yet when Mrs. Brick first came to our city her ideas of social intercourse were severely crude. She was shocked in soul at the de colleté style of dress. She labored under the delusion that modesty existed in the clothes and not in the bearing and expressions—a thing innate and not dependent on millinery. Little knowing that Ninon de l'Enclos, rolled in drapery, would make one blush, while the Greek Slave, without any, is the personification of modest purity. So Mrs. Brick lives and learns. I saw the dress, night after night, fall from the shoulders, inch by inch, as habit fought against fashion, and the skirts lengthen, until Mrs. B. stood before us a beautiful and fashionable lady. She has a capacity for change, a taste for improvements, unknown to her ruder lord, and returning to her native home will inoculate an eptire district. Great glory, then, to our National Capital; and as

we make it a social school, let us also look well to the Arts and Sciences. Here will we have our galleries of painting, our specimens of sculpture, that will give elevation of tone to our entire country. In this last we have not made much progress, but must not despair. This Session of Congress will, doubtlessly, make itself eminent by giving Healy a panel to paint, and his great picture of 'Franklin Pleading the Cause of the Infant Colonies before Louis XVIth. will, with the eye and hand of genius, start out before the world. Until then we can contemplate Jackson on the Brass Horse, defying the laws of gravitation, and the colossal Washington, freshly risen from a cold bath, and pointing imperiously to the Patent Office, where his small clothes are-and small clothes 'drank 'in silence.'

A goodly privilege this, in academic groves, as it were, to hear such philosophic discourse. Speaking of Washington, it reminds me of an amusing anecdot I heard the other day of an innocent admirer of on of our greatest orators, who said, in a reply to a heart-felt eulogy of the Father of our Country: "Yes, he "was a great man, but it remained for Mr. Everett to bring him out."

Lent puts an end to the larger gayeties here, and after Lent, comes the Spring, when plays complicated melodies in the public grounds, and e Government paces solemnly about under a severe sense of duty. But you must not suppose that, in the above sentence, you can find conclusive evidences of a serious time. The larger entertainments are given up, but the smaller and less sinful ones go on, and I never was so fatigued with gayety as during the last season of Lent. I am so tired that I have ceased

giving you notice of them. Last Thursday evening, Mrs. Banks, wife of our stinguished Speaker, commenced a series of entertainments; and, judging from the first, they promise to be among the most brilliant of the season. I arrived late, and was somewhat startled by the heterogeneous assemblage. Senator Toucey, extreme South, made a background to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Senator Wilson, who does not hesitate avowing the most ultra doctrines from his place in the Senate, was conversisg confidentially with General Houston. And so extremes meet in Mr. Speaker Bank's hospitable mansion. I want the words to tell of the charming ease, grace and tact with which both host and hostess received and entertained this checkered company. If any one supposes for a moment that it is easy to amuse a large assembly at a reception, let that one try and discover his or her error. But when it comes to such a varioutly selected crowd, such diversity of taste and sentiment, it requires more than finished talent to satisfy

Such tact approaches genius. I seize and cling to-my old cicerone who has so much amused and enlightened me at these places. On remarking to him the singularly-tinted collection, be says "Yes," but adds, "and that would not be remarked in any other than this mean town of Washngton. Why should there be any distinction in society other than that called for by differences in re-Enement and moral worth? Why is it strange and rare that such men as Seward and Summer should reteive social attention? Their sentiments are honestly entertained. They represent republics whose power, wealth, population and liberal worth make them distinguished features in the world's history. They are men who would be ernaments in any society. Yet here they are socially ostracized, and this 'plantation breeding rules all things in Washington. In Boston itself how would it be ! Why, good taste or sound sense, would make the Senator or Congressman respected for his place, and leave political differences to the arena where they properly belong. The fact is keenly felt and a high sense of duty dictates a reformation-and it will come. The bloated aristocrat whose enormous wealth has been filehed from the public

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. Washington, Monday, April 21, 1856.
At the Anti-Nebraska Caucus at the Capitol tonight Mr. Pennington was Chairman. Messrs. Hale,
Pennington and Harlan, appointed heretofore to nominate an Executive Committee, reported the following names, which were concurred in:

Messrs. Collamer and Wilson of the Senate and
Messrs. Mace, Mott, Corode, Dodd and Norton of the

Messre. Mace, Mott, Corode, Dodd and Norton of the House.

Mr. Galloway gave a favorable account of the state of public feeling in Ohio, whence he recently returned. Consultations then ensued relative to passing through the House the bill providing for the admission of Kansas with the Topeka Constitution.

The vote it was supposed would be close if the House was full when the question was presented.

Justice Nelson to day delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the State of Pennsylvania, complainant, against the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, and others—dissolving the injunction granted by the Circuit Judge; overruling the motion of the complainant for writs of assistance and attachments, and granting the motions for taxations of costs and the process therefor.

Justice Nelson said the defendants had taken the ground that the act of Congress declaring the Bridge a legal structure and post-route, and requiring steamboat chimneys not to interfere with it superceded the decree of the Court in 1852 against the defendants, while the plaintiff assumed that the act of Congress subsequently passed was unconstitutional and void. The latter raised the principal objection in the case. As a consequence, this law decree could not be enforced nor the act regarded as conflicting with the clause of the Constitution which says: "No preference shall be given "by any regulation of commerce or revenue to ports "in one State over those of another," as has been contended. So far as the Bridge created an obstruction it must be considered as modified, and although an obstruction in fact, it was not such in the course of Cir-

ion of the law.

Justice Daniel could not sanction the course of Cir-

Justice Daniel could not sanction the course of Circuit Judge Grier in ordering the issuing of the attachment, the remainder of the Judges of this Court having had nothing to do with it. In his opinion every point in the case should be dismissed.

Justice McLean said that seven members of this Court, one absent, had heretofore heid that this bridge was a nuisance. By the law of Congress referred to preference is given Wheeling over Pittsburgh and other places above the bridge. Had Congress required all steamboat chimneys to be cut down no preference would exist for one port over another. This principle was deeply interesting to the commerce of the West. One third of the commerce of the Union may thus be affected. Hundreds of similar structures might be thrown over the Mississippi, to the definent of millions in the commerce of that river and its tributaries. The opinions of Justices Nelson, Danie, and McLane occupied two hours and a half in their tehvery.

#### XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, April 21, 1856.

The Senate adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to transmit copies of all the letters not heretofore communicated which were addressed to him during the present year by Gov. Stephens of Washington Territory respecting the existing difficulties with the Indians, together with all correspondence relative to the hostilities in Washington and Oregon.

Mr. TOOMBS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to amend the Naturalization laws, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

On motion of Mr. ADAMS the bill was made the special order for May 12.

Mr. FOOT called up the Bounty Land bill, which was briefly discussed, when the consideration of Mr. Douglas's bill for the admission of Kansas was announced as the special order, and

Mr. CLAY replied to speeches of Messrs. Seward, Sumner, Wilson and Harlan, on the bill for the admission of Kansas. He complimented the Executive for his course regarding Kansas matters, and for the firmness and consistency be had exhibited in maintaining the rights of the entire country.

The President he said, had been abused by Abo-

firmness and consistency be had exhibited in maintaining the rights of the entire country.

The President, he said, had been abused by Abolitionists and Southern Americans on exactly contrary grounds. He had displeased the extremists of both sides by occupying middle ground and pursuing a course consistent with the rights of the North and South. As to the alleged aggressions of the slave power he said that so far from there being any truth in the charges, the South had, ever since the foundation of the Government, been gradually yielding to the enconchments and usurpations of the North. He would, on some future occasion, vindicate the Northern and on some future occasion, vindicate the Northern and Southern Democrats from the charge of entertaining enmity against either section. He had been confined to his room by sickness for ten days, and to-day ventured out, to the serious detriment of his health. Ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Upon assembling, the House immediately proceeded to vote upon the action of the Committee of the Whole on the Senate's amendments to the appropriation bill. The amendment to appropriate \$300,000 for continuing the work on the Washington aqueduct was re-

ing the work on the Washington aqueduct was rejected, by 27 majority.

The amendments were not all disposed of when the

House adjourned. THE STORM.

THE STORM.

Boston, Monday, April 21, 1856.

The severe north-east gale and heavy rain continues; but as yet no marine disasters are reported; most of the vessels along the coast probably being warned in time to obtain good offings.

Bostos, Monday, April 21-79. m. Up to the present hour, there is no abatement of the storm. Dispatches from Eastport, Calais, Bangor

the storm. Dispatches from Eastport, Calais, Bangor and Portland, report the storm as very severe, blowing from the N.E. with heavy rain.

PROVINCETOWN, Monday, April 21, 1855.

A heavy N.E. gale and rain prevails here. Many vessels have dragged afoul of each other, but no seri-

ous disasters are reported.

DUXBURY, Mass., April 21, 1856.

DUXBURY, Mass., April 21, 1856.

A brig, name unknown, lies off this place dismasted and in a dangerous position among the breakers. She is of about 400 tans burden.

ALBANY, Monday, April 21, 1856.

The weather is cold, the river is rising, and there are indications of a freshet.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 21, 1856.

It has been raining heavily here all day.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 21, 1856.

No. 9.—Daniel South, et al., agt. the State of Maryland, use of Jno. W. Pottle. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decision of the Circuit Court of Maryland, with costs.

Noe. 2 and 5, foriginal docket).—The State of Pennsylvania, complainant, agt. the Wheeling and Belment Bridge Company, et al.—Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, dissolving the injunction granted by the Circuit Judge; overruing the motions of the complainant for writs of assistance and attachment, and granting the motions for taxation of costs, and process therefor. costs, and process therefor.

No. 92.—The United States, appellants, agt. Cruse
Cervantes. Argued by Attorney-General Cushing for

THE SHIP ABBY LANGDON.

THE SHIP ABBY LANGDON.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 21, 1856.

The ship Abby Langdon, previously reported ashore at Cape Romain, has arrived at Charleston. She has not been seriously damaged.

It has been raining very heavily here all day.

FIRE AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Monday, April 21, 1856.

The engine-house belonging to the Lake Shore Railroad Company in this city was destroyed by fire this morning. Four of the locomotives in the house were badly damaged. The loss is estimated at about \$15,000. NAVIGATION.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Monday, April 21, 1856.

The harbor of Cape Vincent, (Lake Ontario) is now open, and the new steamer Canada and America, of the Great Western Railway line, commenced to-day their regular trips between Cape Vincent and Hamilton, Canada.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL. BALTIMORE, Monday, April 21, 1856.

New-Orienns papers of Tuesday of last week are received, but they contain no news of interest.

Shot.—Mr. Benjamin Herritage was shot on Broadsuccess will all find that there is a North—and a North
that owns at least one half of their Capitol. Vote
heavy appropriations for water, and shade trees, and
bridges, where the donors can scarcely walk the
avenues without insult, and their wives and children
are treated with scorn and neglect."

Having given a learned eulogy on Washington, you
see I balance the account, and propose remaining nonteamnital. But here is the limit to my sheet. T. B.

Min. 708 Sahars is our Agent for the sale of Tax Taxawar in
permason, N. J. He will serve The Taxawar in any part of
the city.

Min. 708 Sahars is our Agent for the sale of Tax Taxawar in
the Police Court on Thursday morning.

Cincinnati Gazette.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

We have been allowed to take a cars of the following correspondence between Col. Lane or Man sas and some of his old constituents in Indiana.

The request to Col. Lane to revisit the State which he has so often represented in various capscities and address its people on Kansas affairs, intimates the friendly and honorable relations still subsisting tetween him and his former friends and supporters.

Col. Lane accepts the invitation, and proposes to deliver his first address at Franklin on Siturday next. We trust be may find time to make the tour of the State and address all those who may wish to hear. We are sure that in no other way can he subserve the cause of Free Kansas more

effectually.

LETTER TO COL. LANE.

FRANKLIN ind., April 14, 1856.

Gen. James H. Lane—Bear Str.: Insenuels as the whole country is intensely excited at the present time, and wail be more, as Kansas affairs will enter largely into the political conflict which is just epening up before us; and knowing that there is an increasing desire in the minds of men of all parties to know the facts in relation to Kansas, and to learn them from the lips of one whom we have heard and known in other days of trainand of conflict, and who has taken an active part in the affairs of Kansas both in Congress and in the Territory itself, we have felt it to be our duty to ask you to revisit a county which gave you have largest majority it ever gave any man for a State office, and address us on these deeply interesting matters, at as early a day as to you may be convenient.

Diress us on these deeply interesting matters, at as early a day
to you may be convenent.

JOHN T. VANTER.
G. W. RIDDELL.
M. W. THOMAS.
JOHN WILSON, SR.,
N. SIBERT.
L. SOLOMON,
ABRAHAM STARK,
THOS. WILLIAMS.
WARREN MCGASLIN.
DAVID ALEXANDER,
WW. CASSON
WM. CASSON

COL. LANE'S REPLY. WASHINGTON CITY, (D. C.) April 19, 1856. GENTLEMEN: Your kind letter of the 14th inst., in viting me to revisit Indiana and address the people on the subject of Kansas, has been received, and I assure

you that it will afford me great pleasure to comply with your request. Indiana has a large interest in Kansas, having furrished more of our population than any State, Missouri, perhaps, excepted. Her declaration in favor of the admission of Kansas with her present Constitution will be hailed with delight by that portion of our citi-

zens, and regarded as an assurance by them that all is

well, and that they are not forgotten in their distant prairie homes. That such a declaration will be made

I will not permit myself to doubt. The prayer of the people of Michigan, Texas and Califernia for admission into the Union found a most cordial asponse in the hearts of the people of Indiana. In each oithese cases the Government proposed to be superseded was satisfactory to the people. Michigan had her Territorial Government, with her laws framed by legislators of her own selection. Texas had an independent Government formed, all the officers elected by themselves. California had a military Government with an honest and capable man, General Biley at its head; with Mexican laws which had stood the test of time, continued in force under the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo; yet the people of Indiana with great unanimity decided to admit them and thereby extend over them the protecting arm of the General Government. How much stronger is the case of Kansas? There we have a Territorial Government which is but a synonyme for imbecility, without power except ment discord, and hardly worthy to be dignified by the contempt of honest men. The laws were framed and adopted by a legislature the members of which, with but one exception, were elected by the people of Missouri, who entered Kansas in armed or garized bands furnshed with artillery, and who returned to their homes immediately after accomplishing their villanous purpose-many of the members citizens of Missouri, never to this day having a residence in Karsas. The laws, so framed and adopted by these invaders, having no other object in view than to expel from the Territory the people who were in favor of a Fre State government, or to reduce them to a state ofignominious vassalage to the people of Missouri, are now sought to be enforced. Under these circumstaces, which are without a parallel upon the pages of history, the people of Kansas, with unexampled unmimity, proceeded to establish a State Govern-They prepared and ratified a Consti tution republican in its form, fully commen-surate with the requirements of the progress of the century, and resembling in many of its features the constitution of the State of Indiana, and with that Contitution in one hand, and with the other pointing to be chains which the citizens of Missouri have forged for them, they are before Congress preferring the humble petition for admission as one of the Confederacy. They have evidenced the ability to estab list, maintain and defend their Government. By genting their prayer, Congress will secure to the people of the Umon freedom from further agitation of e exciting question, and to the people of Kansas prototion and happiness; by refusing they subject themselves to the imputation that the "true intent and seeple of Kansas should have the right to mold their wn istitutions, provided they would establish Slavery there, and not otherwise. The people of Indiana, ever loyal to the Union and faithful to the Constitution, always patriotic and benevolent, will upon this question, which involves them all, rise superior to mere party consideration, and as one man will demand

free and sovereign States. I will be with you at Franklin on Saturday, the 26th of the present menth, and will address as many of your fellow-citizens as can make it convenient to meet me at any hour which will be deemed most suitable.

the admission of Kansas into the Union as one of the

I will thank you specially to invite my old companions in arms, which will include all Indiana's volun-teers. I was associated with the chivalric but disappointed First Regiment amid the pestiferous marshe of the Rio Grande; with the noble but unfortunate Second at Buena Vieta; saw them when they moved forward to that exposed position which they so unflinchingly maintained amid a front and flank fire of small arms from more than ten times their own force, at the same time exposed to an enfilading fire of grape and canister from four pieces of artillery, until every third man had fallen, killed or wounded, and the order to "cease firing and retreat" was three times repeated. I was with the impetuous Fourth at Puebla; and those of the steadfast Third and gallant Fifth who stood by me in the hour of peril are engraven on my heart and will never be erased. To take these noble spirits and the relatives of the gallant dead again by the hand is my fervent wish.

Accept, gentlemen, my sincere wishes for your welfare. Very truly your friend, J. H. LANE.

BARNUM AND THE JEROME COMPANY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: I have just read in your paper of to-day Mr. S. B. Jerome's letter dated at London, England. A newspaper controversy across the Atlantic would scarcely prove interesting to the public. Mr. Jerome's letter abounds with glaring misstatements and inconsistencies, which I shall ask the privilege of disproving in your columns when he returns to this city,

where he can speak for himself. All that I now have to say is, that the statements made in my several examinations, under oath, I am

made in my several examinations, under oath, I am ready at any time to substantiate; and in all I have said I have been as charitable toward Ms. Jerome as the circumstances would possibly permit.

Mr. Jerome confesses that the assets of the Clock Company are "swept away." My property has also all been swallowed up under this same "sweeping process, and yet I have Mr. Jerome's figures to show that the Company owes \$475,000, on which he has my name for \$464,000. If Mr. Jerome will come home and have the kindness to explain how this result has been accomplished on any other hypothesis than that

the Jerome Company has been fearfully bankrupt for years, instead of having been worth, only six months ago, \$187,000 above all indebtedness, as he confesses he represented to me, I have no doubt he will oblige many anxious and interested individuals-myself among

If the "little joker" is really not under either thin ble, perhaps has victims of misplaced confidence might derive a melancholy estimaction from an explanation of the precise process by which he got out.

Long island. April 21, 1886.

P. T. BARNUM.

THE ISSUE FOR '56.

LETTER FROM THE HON. S. COLFAX OF IA. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ? WASHINGTON, Monday, April 7, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: If I had not resolved to remain at my ost of duty here throughout the Session, your kind invitation to address the Republican Mass Meeting in your city next Wednesday would certainly have at-tracted me away. But though I cannot be present in person, I shall feel none the less interested in your proceedings, which will have so important a bearing on the impending canvass.

No man can shut his eyes to the fact that the fature

historian will look back to the year 1856 as the turn-

ing-point, from which is to date the ascendancy in out Government of the principles of Slavery or of Lib-erty. Heretofore, Southern statesmen have talked of adjustments, of conces ions, of compromises; but at last the vail is lifted; the flimsy pretext of Popular Sovereignty having accomplished its purpose in securing the repeal of a time honored compact, is now discarded; the South demands that their claim, to fill all the Territories with their human merchandise, shall be recognized as their constitutional right; and State after State threatens, almost as with one voice, that Congressional legislation, hostile to this claim, shall be met on their part by "a disruption of every tie which binds them to the Union." It is, isdeed, a period, when those who believe that this Government was founded "to secure the blessings of Liberty," as the preamble to our National Constitution so emphatically declares—to protect the inalienable right of all men to life and liberty, as our immortal Declaration of Independence so solemnly asseverates and proclaims—cannot, even if they would, refuse to meet the issue. It is forced upon the country by unasked-for Congressional legislation—by Southern platforms—by Judicial decisions, striking down the sovereignty of the Free Statez—by Presidential Messages—by unrebuked invasion of a defenseless Territory, which, worse than trampling the ballot-box in the dust, the utmost tyranny that Czar or Emperor would think of perpetrating,) crowds it with fraudulent suffrages, and with a refinement of cruelty actually converts it chandise, shall be recognized as their constitutional of perpetrating,) crowds it with fraudulent suffrages, and with a refinement of cruelty actually converts it into a potent instrument of despotism, over those whose rights it was intended to protect. When outrages, like the last I have alluded to, have been again and again repeated, accompanied by violence, lynching, and even unpunished murder, and a whole Territory lies conquered and tyrannized over, for no other reason than to force Shavery upon its may like a settlers, and when quered and tyransized over, for no other reason than to force Slavery upon its unwilling settlers, and when such scenes—so disgraceful and so dishonoring to our national fame and reputation—are alluded to in the President's Message merely as "irregularities," and in the recent elaborate report of the author of the Nebras-ka bill by even the mider designation of "alleged irregularities," it is indeed painfully evident that there are but two alternatives for the people of the North—the one is abject submission, surrendering the Territories to the rule of the Slave-owner, yielding up the right of the States to exclude either permanent or transient Slavery from their midst, and renouncing even right of the States to exchange chairs permanent of trans-sient Slavery from their midst, and renouncing even the distant hope of ever limiting the advancing march of the reculiar institution—while the other is that which you are assembled to declare: Freedom for all the Na-tional Territories in 1856 as in 1787; no interference with Slavery in the States, but a calm yet inflexible re-

you are assembled to declare: Freedom for all the National Territories in 1856 as in 1787; no interference with Slavery in the States, but a calm yet inflexible resistence to the further extension of its blighting influences; an incorporation of the great central truth of the American Declaration of Independence in Territorial legislation: and a restoration, especially, of that ancient landmark of Freedom, which reckless hands so ruthlessly removed in 1854. Thus grapling as you do, fearlessly, with the great question of the age, humanity will appland your efforts, and patriotism, I sincerely hope, will both achieve and grown your victory.

You will, I know, regard the opprobrious epithets which our opponents apply to us as political designations, with the same utter indifference with which, eighty years ago, our forefathers treated the contemptuous nicknames that were showered upon "the defenders of liberty." In this land of school-houses, of free presses, and—but one Territory excepted—of free speech, the intelligence of the people will sufficiently rebuke those who attempt to sincer down a great cause and a correct principle by a title intended to be observious. "Binch Remidient" is ane of those cuptouous designations. "When the truth is that the slaveholders themselves insist—nay, more, domead—that they must have, and will have, wherever they go, slaveholders themselves insist—nay, more, desmand-that they must have, and will have, wherever they go, "blacks" in their houses and kitchens, in their field and their nurseries, as their men-servants and maid-

"blacks" in their houses and kinchens, in their heals and their nurseries, as their men-servants and maid-servants, about their persons and within their sight, while we, on the contrary, demand that instead of making the new Territories "black" with piantations of slaves, they shall be preserved for homesteads for white freemen forever.

What is to be the result next Fall of this great struggle remains to be written. You are yourselves writing, by your acts, part of the history of this eventful year. A union of freemen, for the sake of the Union, cannot fail to achieve success; to gladden the hearts of the brave men on our frontiers, who have defended, against such overwhelming odds, the Crimes of American Freedom; to restore the Government to the policy of Washington and Jefferson, the first of whom declared to Robert Morris, in 1786, that there was not a man living who wished more sincerely than he did to see a plan adopted for the abolition of Slevery, and the latter of whom sought, as is well known, to procure the passage, in 1784, of an ordinance, drafted and see a plan adopted for the abolition of Siavery, and the latter of whom sought, as is well known, to procure the passage, in 1784, of an ordinance, darked and reported by himself, prohibiting Siavery in all the Territories of the United States then owned or afterward to be acquired. South as well as North. Every Convention which, like yours, indicates that, if Freemen do differ on other queetions, they are willing to recognize that this great alternative, not of our making, but forced upon us by others in 1854 and 1856, is the paramount, overshadowing issue of the day, and brooks of no delay; and which declares that in the presence of this emergency we will cast behind us, as did our Revolutionary ancestors, all other differences and their causes and unite together in defense of what we recognize as intionary ancestors, all other differences and their causes and unite together in defense of what we recognize as the right—every such declaration of the people in their primary capacity aids in promoting that union, and securing that encess which will inevitably follow our harmonious action. That it is not impossible, the events of the year have told you already. The second menth of this year opened with a victory for Freedom in this Hall, remarkable for the length of the contest which preceded it, for the magnitude of its importance, as recognized and declared by all parties throughout the land, and still more for the fact that it was the first time in our Congressional history in which a phalaux of Northern men upon this issue had remained immovably firm, faithful, unbroken, and come out of a nine weeks' struggle with their ranks as full and far of Northern men upon this sea and come out of a nine weeks' struggle with their ranks as full and far more united than when they entered upon it. The second month before the closing of the year will open, as I trust and believe, with another victory of still more national importance, which will place the Government in the hands of men pledged to restore it to the policy of its purer and earlier era, when it was not a felony, as in Kansas to day, to speak as Washington and Madison and Randolph did on Slavery; when the extension and diffusion of Liberty was regarded as one of the great objects of Government; and when an earnest and energetic attempt to prohibit the extension of Slavery did not bar up Jefferson's pathway to the Presidency.

Very truly yours.

Messrs, Panlisen, Tucker, Faitoute and Baldwin, Committee of Invitation, Newark, N. J.

## LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES

In Faint Heart never Won Fair Lady, Miss Keene had an opportunity of displaying the versatility of her histricatic powers an accomplishments. As the Duch-ess de Teneneuve, she went through one of the most difficult characters of comedy-that of a genuine grande dame, who, continually tensed and irritated ctains a dignified, high-bred and self-possessed manner, and who, after a sprightly struggle, finally surren ders, with soft, womanly tenderness, to the love of a simple lieutenant, Ruy Gomez, conscious of the value of the hand which she bestows. Both extremes of the character Miss Keene understood and expressed per feetly. However chaffed, she does not lose her ten per-rever showing stiff or yulgar arrogance, and not coquettishly satisfied at the end, but tenderly moved by devotion. The woman and the duchees were most harmoniously united. It was true haut-ton, where study we may recommend to many of our upper tendom for the benefit of their drawing rooms.

Miss Hall, the debutante, sustained fairly the char-neter of Charles II., or rather of an ingenuous boy. This commendation excepts the singing of songs which is not her forte in so large a theater. Loveday, as Ruy Gomez, seconded ably Miss Keene It was the enamored daring, but not the intrusive young gentleman and officer, as he axisted of old in the higher circles and at courts, full of tricks and of

resources. To our good word we must except the representative of the Marchioness. The orchestra of this theater, under the direction of

Mr. Thomas Baker, is of itself a rare attraction. "The Marble Heart," which is to be produced this evening at Miss Keene's Theater, had an almost unprecedented success when, as "Les filles de Marbre," t was produced at Paris, having run for upward of two bundred nights. It derived its chief interest from its being written in opposition to "Camille," to show show that morey was the great power of attraction with woman, and that instead of making sacrifice of money for love, she is ever prepared to sacrifice love for money. On the first night of its performance in Paris, a girl, much celebrated for her beauty and frailty in that gay and sad capital, rose, and from a private box delivered a vehement speech against the play, referring to the bedsides by which she had stood, and the many couches of want and suffering to which she brought succor. Whether this extempore effusion was preconcerted or not, it had at least the

### THE LATE ROBERT L. STEPHENS.

everflowing for several nights.

effect of creating a sensation, and filling the theater to

The death of Robert L. Stevens was announced in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. He died at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning at his late residence in River Terrace, Hoboken. He was in the sixty-eighth year of his age He was a man of much inventive genius, and devoted the energies of his practical mind during nearly all of his life o inventions and improvements, mostly appertaining te navigation and to munitions of war. His success in these and the projects which he planned render a

sketch of his life of more than ordinary interest.

Mr. Stevens was born in Hoboken in 1788. His father, John Stevens, was at that time principal owner of the territory now comprised within the boundaries of Hoboken. He was also a man of inventive genius, and was connected with John Fitch in experiments in steam navigation. Robert L. Stevens thus had an early opportunity to give his attention to the subject of navigation by steam, in which he has even since taken great interest, and has achieved scientific results that have reflected much credit upon his name. He has sided in developing the practicability of navigation by steam not only in originating improvements of importance in machinery, but in perfecting the models of craft. Some months previous to the first exhibition of Robert Fulton's boat, the John Fitch, Robert L. Stevens and his father constructed and succeeded in driving a small paddle-wheel steamer called the Mary Ann, with which they navigated a large ditch on the upper side of Hoboken. Before James Rumsey and John Fitch succeeded in propelling boats by paddle-wheels or screw-propeller Mr. Stevens, in connection with his father, built a screw propeller with a stern wheel at Hoboker, which has been imitated by Eriesson in the construction of his pro-peller. He has built a number of steamboats, among others the North America, constructed about 25 years ago, which ran upon the Hudson River from New-York to Albany, and was in her day the swiftest steamboat afloat.

In his examination into the working of the machinery of steamboats he discovered that much of the power was lost. To remedy this he invented the eccentric wheel, which was in use for a number of years. He subsequently produced a better invention for that purpose, called "The Patent Steam Cut Off," which is now in use, but which has, to a considerable extent, been superseded by the inventions and improvements of others. He was also the inventor of the eccentric paddle-wheel, now in use on the steamboat John Stevens. He first devised the plan of passing the exhaust steam under the bottom of the John Nelson, which ran between New-York and New-Brunswick. She is a flat-hottomed craft and the steam is introduced at the bow and passed under her to the stern, by which means she is elevated about six inches. Her speed is about equal to that of any other of our New-York steambours. He managed the steambout John Stevens, which was burned about with his own hands upon the yacht Maria, which has the reputation of being as swift and as beautifully modeled a craft as floats. There are but ew steemers affeat in this harbor which have not

applied to use some of his inventions or suggestions.

He also devoted much attention to locomotives, and besides inventing some of the best machines which have been in use, many of the improvements in build-

ing locemotives are of his suggestion.

Soon after the war of 1812 Mr. Stevens invented a bomb. He declined to apply for a patent for it, but our Government secured the exclusive use of this article, for which an annuity of \$5 a day was allowed Mr. Stevens for life.

Many years ago he expended much time in perfectg the art of gunnery; and he experimented for nearly a year at Fox Hill, near Hoboken, for the purpose of testing the power of a ca He erected a target eight feet square, to which were affixed the iron plates at which his shot were directed. He experimented first upon various thicknesses of iron placed compactly together. He then arranged them with a space between the plates, and ascertained that the force of the heaviest shot could be broken in that manner, so that, without perforating more than four or five of the plater, the force of the ball or bomb would be entirely expended. Having succeeded to his satisfaction in these tests, he called the attention of tha General Government to a project which he had conceived for the construction of a mammoth battery for the defense of the Harbor of New-York. He was autherized to preceed with its construction, and has been engaged upon it for several years past. The amount expended upon it is stated to be \$1,000,000, and an application for \$250,000 more is now pending. The uter shell of this battery consists of nine plates of iron, with spaces between them, making a wall twenty seven inches thick. This battery is to be so constructed that her ends may be driven into an ordinary ship, and cut it in two. It will be of 700 feet in length and 70 in width, with a rudder at each end. The work upon this battery is conducted with secreey in an inclosed yard, admittance to which is not permitted. Mr Stevens has been in the employment of the Government, devoting much of his personal attention to the construction of this battery. When completed, it is to be moored in the bay, probably midway between the city and the Narrows. It is designed to carry thirty guns of heavy calibre upon each side, and on deck four Paixhan gues. There will be furnaces in her for heating shot. She will be propelled by engines, and have no masts. She will be of a too tuns burden.

Mr. Stevens has several times during his life visited Europe-usually for purposes connected with his in-

ventions or projects.

His father was the original proprietor of the Hoboken ferries, and can horse-boats from 1809 until 1817, when Robert L. Stevers engaged in the business, and put a small steam ferry-boat upon the Barclay-street ferry. These boats have since increased in size and number so that good accommodations are furnished for a prompt and speedy transit across the Hudson to Hebeken. The many respects in which these ferries have no superior give evidence of the practical mind f the deceased.

Robert I. Stevens was one of the original and pris iple stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railcond and Transportation Company. He was for many years President, and in point of influence in the affairs f that Company has been second to none except, perhaps, Com. Stockton.

About five years ago he planned an Observatory which he designed to construct upon Castle Point, on the shore of the Hudson, south of the Elysian Fields. It was to have been three hundred and fifty feet high above the ground, and four hundred feet above high water mark. This project, however, he abandoned.

His wealth is supposed to reach \$2,000,000, a comsiderable share of which is in New-York; but a greater preportion is in New-Jersey. What disposition he has e of it has not yet been stated. He man never | nan substitute for the potato.

been married and it is thought that the most of his property will be it herited by his brothers, John C., James, and Edwin A. Stevens, and by his sisters, one of whom is the wife of Commodere Sands, formerty of the Breeklyn Navy Yard, and the other the wif of Capt. Conover. He has resided for many years until within two years past, in the building with the front of Egyptian architectural style in Barclay street, New York, which is now undergoing demolition During the last two years he has lived in one of the houses in River Terrace, Hoboken, of which he was

Upon the day that he was taken sick-about four weeks since—he went to New-Durham to make some arrangements for experiments with a heavy gun, partaining to the floating battery. His sickness was in flammation caused by the good. He was very danger cusly ill about two weeks ago; but recovered so much that he walked about his room on Thursday last, and it was confidently hoped that he would recover. On Saturday night, however, his complaint took an unfavorable turn, terminating in paralysis and death His funeral will be attended this afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence. The religious exercises will be held at St. Paul's Church.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN AS-SOCIATION.

A meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Republicans was held last evening in the Chemical Lecture-room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. The object of the meeting was to complete the organization which had been partially perfected at a previous meeting. Not-withstanding the severity of the storm the attendance was good; the members of the Association seemed more than ordinarily enthusiastic; and, as if to show that it is not in the power of any home made rain-storm to cool their ardor, went to work with high-pressure zeal.

not in the power of any home made rain-storm to cool their ardor, went to work with high-pressure zeal. The Association was organized upon a thoroughgoing Republican platform, acknowledging the question of Free Kansas as the only national issue in the coming campaign, and pledging the Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward to do good service in the cause of Liberty. The clause from which the Society takes its name reads as follows:

\*\*Resolved\*\*. That for the purpose of more effectually promoting the Republican cause in the Eighteenth Ward this meeting resolves itself into an association, to be styled the Republican Association of the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York.

General Schuyler if Kansas was present, and made a stirring though brief speech. Hon, John A. King was also in the room, and made a few remarks, which, owing to the lateness of the hour, were not extended to any great length. After the speechifying, an election for officers was held, with the following result: President, W. K. Strong: Vice-President, C. W. Elliot: Secretary, Richard Wynkoop; Treasurer, Henry A. Hurlbut; and C. W. Elliot, James Anderson, G. W. Pearcey, C. B. Merch and — Sedgwick were appointed delegates to the Central Committee, after which the meeting adjourned.

#### THE TRACT SOCIETY-A CARD. MESSRS EDITORS-RESPECTED AND DEAR BRETH-

Exxt Will your kindness and courtesy allow mehaving acted with the Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society from its formation-briefly to suggest the somewhat narrow compass into which the questions that have been raised as to the relations of the Society to Slavery seem to me to be now reduced. 15 is agreed that the Committee are bound to execute the will of the Society; that its Constitution is the law by which its executive officers must be governed; that it is desirable that all meetings of the Society should be fully attended with entire freedom Society should be fully attended with entire freedom of action and discussion; and that the proceedings of the Committee should be fully reported to the Society and the Christian public, with the most distinct and explicit statements as to all its financial affairs that can be desired. The Committee and officers, in their circular of Feb. 6, solemnly declare that in all this they fully concur.

fully concur.

It is byreed that the Society, on its national catholic basis, can issue only what comes within the limits pre-scribed by its constitution; that its members and offi-cers, though acting under legal sanctions, are united in the mere tender, acced and constraining bonds of the com-mon salvation, and that their work is one of peace and love, to hone Chait in the highest temporal and eternal welfare of

mon salvation, and that haber work is one of peace and love, honor Christ in the habeat temporal and eternal welfare of "15 B sgreed that the Publishing Committee, acting under the Constitution, mergin seals the principles of the Corpet to Start Tubjects. Two of the principles of the Corpet to Start Tubjects. Two of the publicly said, March 12. Whatever is with that Committee publicly said, March 12. Whatever is submitted to them for consideration, whether the subject be redemption or intemperature, or Slavery, or any other, if the redemption of the committee adopt is, "that the Saniety's selical Christians," the Sunct the approbation of "all evanguables of the Start salvanited to the control of Slavery," never spirely in the good of the Committee adopt is, "that the Saniety's selical Christians," the Committee adopt is, "that the Saniety's representation of the Published by the Society, "If it appeared that such a "tract would be useful."

It seems to me that, in the sight of God, there is on these points, among the catholic and candid, a real and substantial spreament, and that I his glory and the henor of realison require that this agreement should be known and understood.

The animalversions on the proceedings of the Publishing Committee, to fer as I have knowledge, are maintained on two points:

1. That they have not published more fully on acknowledged.

Committee, to far as many hand and the points?

1. That they have not published more fully on acknowledged awis connected with Slavery. This is not because they have reseted tracts on the subject, for very little of the kind has ever been laid before them. It seems to have been understood by the whole community that the subject of Slavery, in its aspects of political and sections strife, could not be discussed by the Section. Yet there are other aspects of the subject, and of duties and suits connected with it, in which it might be hoped that resuggetion Christians, North and South, would agree; and so far as this is before and and tracts, heathing the lowe of Christ, and ground

ety. Tet there are detailed in which it might be hoped that evengetical evil connected with it, in which it might be hoped that evengetical Christians, North and South, would agree; and so far as this is the fact, and such tracts, breathing the love of Christ, and promising usefulness, shall be presented, the Committee, i believe, are ready to approve them. Are there such Tracks. And now that attention is called to the subject, will not the Society bear with their Committee whis they seek, by all appropriate means, to learn what God would have them co?

The other point is that in gases where books have been shridged, the Committee have emitted words or phrases bearing on the subject of Slavery. The Committee, in their official decument of February 6, have stated the general principles on which they have endeavored to act in selecting and preparing publications adapted to the highest usefulness; and that though they have subject to such a subject to such an additional adapted to the highest usefulness; and that though they have subject to such omissions and "may have error." They cannot object to such omissions and "may have error." They cannot object to such omissions and "may have error." They cannot object to such omissions which it would faithfully discuse, on its merits, he whole subject of the preparation and revision of books for common usefulning—they might conter a benefit on all our publishing in the slaveholding States would regard as unjust, harsh, and deminicatory. If these phrases were proper for the Society to publish, their ommission, of carres, was needless. If improper, and the principle he adopted that no such abriagement ought to be made it say case, however fully it may be amounced, it follows that those books ought not to have been issued, and ceath now to be discontinued, however useful they might be, and however full the testimony to the whole subject of the revision of books is worthy of calm and intelligent consideration; it involves the question whether an unquarded or errotucous phras

consumity may safely rely.

With respect and esteem, your affectionate brother.

New York, April 14, 1896.

WM. A. HALLOCK.

# AGRICULTURAL.

Much activity exists in the Agricultural branch of the Patent Office, under the direction of Mr. J. D. Brown. A number of gentlemen in various parts of the country are engaged in making experiments in agricultural chemistry, and several interesting reports have just been received. One from Dr. Chas, T. Jackson of Boston, who had analyzed the corn cob, sq. quaints the Bureau that it contains four and a half parts of nutritive matter, consisting of gum, starch, and diefrine. Another report from the sauc gentleman furnishes the result of chemcal researches on the seed of the cotplant, made during geological excursions through the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. The report says that cotton seed may be profitably employed in the production of a rich oil, and that the woully fiber adhering to the hulls may be economized in the manufacture of paper, while the entstance of the reed may be employed for feeding animals, and also as an excellent fertilizer. The following is the analysis of the oil-cake made from the

cotton seed:

Carbon, 57,746; exygen, 38,665; mitrigan, 7.753; hydrogen, 5,576; sails thiorganic, 5,565—total, 95,965. On separating the Antions as I and reducing them to their ratios, for 199 grains of the oliceks, the following results were ascertained: Alkaline selts, southled in water, 6,13; phesphate of time, 3,64; potash, 6,16; suit, 9,35; phesphotic scid, with traces of sulphane acid, and chlorine, 6,21; silics and oxyde of iron and unsquanes, 0,13; cas, 8,22—total, 3,3.

This analysis justifies the use of cotton seed as a

wature for Indian Core, which draws so largely on the oil for phosphate.

The Bureau has been distributing tubers of the Chinese yam, which was recently introduced into Prances from the north of China, and which hids fair to serve